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At the same time it is not to be denied that the impadence, ignorance and unscrupulousness of many charlatan makers and vendors of patent medicines, and the mercenary reckless tess of their statements, have caused this class of remedies to be looked upon with an amount of doubt and distrust that is entirely justicable.

upon with an amount of doubt and distract that is entirely justificable.

When, however, a remedy advances no bombastic or incredible pretermions—when it is confined to one particular disease or family of diseases—when its proprie or disease is juggle the public by the assumption of almost miraculous powers of prevailion or cure, or by the publication of pulspuffs or certificates which fail to prove what is bodily asserted for them—when it is presented to the word with unquestionable and strong evidence in proof of its harmlessness for ill, its efficacy for good, its pecoliar adaptation to a particular disease, its cientific and skillful composition and of the personal character of its lovestor—theo, under such circumstances, it should be judged fairly on its own merits, and not suffer from the indiscriminate distract which is retributively extended to secret cure as a class.

It is under such circumstances that Desitina's FRUER AND AGUE PILLS are presented to the public. But as the proprietor prefers not to say a syl able himself in their favor, he refers to the following well-known and distinguished parties:

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF THEIR POWER AND SAFETY AS A

prefess not to say a syl able himself in their favor, he reters to the following well-known and distinguished parties:

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF THEIR POWER AND SAFETY AS A REMEDY, THE NATURE OF THEIR COMPOSITION, AND THE SELL, OF THE MAUFACTERS.

Jeint certificate from the Hon. William A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently-successful surgeon and physician of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

"Having extensively used "Deshler's Anti Periodic or Sever and Ague Fills" in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publishy our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they centain no Selt of Arsente or Quinte, the former of which cometimes operates so deleteriously as an Accumulatory to the winds consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that has called and fever. To our preference has equanted with the composition of these Phils, and find them satictly a scientific preparation, Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apathecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are akilfully compounded. We carnerly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have faired. "Was A. Newell, M. D.,

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive of the sufficience of the

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an envisible degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to proposess every oilizen in the United States with our truthfolness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverences throughout the Union—the Hon. Theodore Freinghuysen, LL. D.:

Hon. Theodore Freinghuye n. Lis. D.:

"From the professional character and r putation of I Newell, shove-named, and the exteen in which these gen men, with Mr. Deshire, are in chi this State I take pleasure stating that soy representations made by them are worthy public confidence.

"New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854."

"New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854."

From the Hon, R. B. Coleman, of the Astor House:

"New-York, Astor Groves, Doc. 15, 1854.

"Chas. D. Desmiles, Esq.—Dern Net. I will not claim the \$500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remonerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several mouths with jaun fee billions fever and fever and spec. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their new through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whem I feel greatly obliged. shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of similar character.

"Truly yours. R. B. Coleman."

The Rev. R. L. Fraser, Paster M. E. Church, communicates the failowing.

The Rev. R. L. Fraser, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

"C. D. Desmi.ca—Deer Sir: Wo the enhancement, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scripped by illege of the commendation from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti-Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you. Sir. to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our childs and fever were immediately overcome, and our appeties and heal in restored by their mills but potent agency; and we heataste not to say that in the cure of two and age it is our konset opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend than to all suffering from his most disagreeable cisorder.

"J. W. Davison,
"JAN: Huss,
"JAN: Huss,
"JAN: Huss,
"JOIN WILLIAMS,
"JOIN WILLIAMS,
"JOIN WILLIAMS,
"JOIN WILLIAMS,
"JOIN WILLIAMS,
"JOIN WILLIAMS,
"JOIN TISDALE,
"DOIS D. STRAING,"

"DEAR SIX: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judg ment, respectability and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

"Your truly,
"Paster M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Confer-

"Frankfort, Sept. 22, 1854." Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broad-way, New York. Also, by Clickener & Co., S. Faul & Co. Stebbins, Morgan & Allen, Olcott, McKreson & Robbins, C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, and F. C. Wells & Co.

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INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS AND THEIR

NEW MUSIC.-" JEANNIE MARSH OF CHERRY NEW MUSIC.—" JEANNIE MARKET OF CHIEFE WALLEY." Song and Charus. Words by G. P. Martis, Esp. Music by Thomas Baker. Price 25 cents. A little gen—bot words and music charule; for their simplicity. The melody is exceedingly pretty and easily caught. It must soon be as popular as "Our Boys," by the same computer.

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HORSES AT AUCTION .- We desire to call the attention of our readers to the sale of two valuable Hosans, to made Trus Day (Monday) at 12 o'clock, by Allerer H. Nicolay, Anniouser, in rout of his spacious Salesroom, No. Broader. For full particulars we refer to his advertisement, another column.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Boxes will take place Tr (Monday) at 124 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. her particulars see his advertisement in another column logues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-at

WANTED IMMEDIATELY- Twenty-five GRANITE STONE-CUTTERS. Good wages paid. Inquire of WETHESBEE Page & Co., No. 195 Causeway et., Boston.

NO DANGER OF CHOLERA OR DYSENTERY .- Dr McCLINTOCK'S DIABREEA CORDIAL will relieve, without fail, every case of Bowel Compleint, however severe, whether in chiddren or adults. There is no remedy equal to it. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by A. CUSENAN & Co., No. 236 Broadway, Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin st.; C. S. Danham, No. 476 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for

In a private letter from Paris we read: "Madame Ristori is really the finest tragic actress I ever saw. It is little to say that she leaves far behind our Fanny Kembles and Miss Faucits; I scriously think her superior to Rachel. She has as much passion and energy, but more womanly feeling, and a voice of greater compass and sweetness, with equal or more nower."

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1855.

The Administration has removed Gov. REED-ER, and has appointed John L. Dawson of Pennsylvania in his place. This step is intended to gratify the slave-breeding interest and to remove an obstacle to the execution of the plans of the Missouri mob new sitting in Kansas as the Legislature of the Territory. Dawson was a member of Corgress when the Missouri Prohibition was destroyed and was an accomplice in the act. He will doubtless give full satisfact on to the Missourians.

THE CUIRAGE AT PHICADELPHIA.

There is no man so mean that we cannot at some time render service to some other. Judge Kane's course toward Mr. Passmore Williamson illustrates the truth of this maxim. Occasionally, too, such service can only be accomplished by a sacrifice on the part of him who renders it. This, however, is not illustrated by Judge Kane. He has endowed Mr. Williamson with the distinction of a martyr in a good cause. In doing this, it is true, he has put himself in an infameus position before the country; but it would hardly be possible to say he had sacrificed anything in the act. He delighted himself, no doubt, while he thus honored his victim.

Mr. Williamson is in prison for contempt of court, and that contempt altogether of an inferential and constructive nature. In making out the offense he was resolved to punish, Judge Kane bad to employ all that ingenious finesse for which Philadelphia lawyers are renowned. The advocate of a burg'ar taken in the act might take lessens of this Judge in the art of special pleading. There were two propositions before him: one to commit the accused for perjury, and the other to commit him for contempt. The first was passed over as unadvisable, and for a very simple reason: it would involve the intervention of a jury and the certain acquittal of Mr. Williamson. But to commit for contempt had no such inconvenience. The Judge could put him in prison on that charge on his ewn absolute authority. There was also another advantage in such a disposition of the matter. Williamson could be imprisoned indefinitely, until be should purge bimself of the contempt, which can only be done, according to Kane, by the production of the alleged staves. By putting him in jail there was a chance that the negroes, grateful and kind-hearted as they always are, might come forward and surrender themselves in order to release their benefactor. It was therefore not merely as a vindictive act against a man who had opened to former bondmen the way of liberty, but as an extraordizary device for slavecatching, that Judge Kane committed this highhanded and quibbling outrage upon a citizen of Pennsylvania.

It remains to be seen what action the State Courts will take in the premises. Here is a man whom it is their special province to protect, shut up in prison by a surprising stretch of power on the part of a Federal magistrate. Will they submit to this audacious encroachment on the rights of their citizens? Do they consent that the authority intrusted to them, and the dignity and independence of the State they represent, shall be overridden and crushed by the everready invasion of negro-driving Federal officials? Or will they assert the rights of Pennsylvania, bring out their citizen from this unjust and tyrannical imprisonment and say to all slavecatching Judges that they shall not deprive Pennsylvanians of their liberty on pretexts so frail and frivolous, merely because a negro happens to be connected with the case? It is for them to show whether Pennsylvania is an independent State, or whether her laws are to be made for her in North Carolina, and whether her people have any rights or not except what their slave-breeding masters are willing to allow.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Judge Kane in ordering Mr. Williamson to prison for technical and constructive contempt of Court-an outrage which will be remarkable in our history-took occasion also to allege that slaveowners have a right to carry their slaves into and through any Free State, and that the slaves do not become free thereby, as is usually held to be the case. The same ground is also set up by the State of Virginia in the matter of the Lemmon slaves, now before the Court of Appeals of this State.

Now, it happens that both the allegations of Judge Kane and the pretensions of the State of Virg nia are palpably and undeniably in conflict with the oft-repeated and uniform decisions of Southern as well as Northern Courts in years past. Indeed, until within three or four years it has been uniformly held by all the Courts of this country, and conceded on all hands, that Slavery being the creature of municipal, local, positive law, can be maintained only while the subject of that condition is held within and under the jurisdiction by which he is enslaved. The only exception to this rule (and a very unjust and incongruous one) has been that in respect to fugitives escaping from Slavery. The clause of the Constitution regarded as authorizing Fugitive Slave Acts specifies persons "held "to service and labor in one State, under the "laws thereof, and escaping"-but says nothing of such persons when carried out, or permitted by their masters to be carried out of the State.

This distinction has always heretofore been everywhere recognized and acted upon. There are numerous reported cases in which Southern as well as Northern Courts have awarded liberation to slaves who had been carried or permitted by their masters to be carried out of the State. Such decisions have been made in Louisiana, Mississippi and Kentucky, and the reported cases are in the hands of our lawyers. We have also been credibly assured that similar decisions have been made in Georgia, though we have them not at hand. So well known is the general law of the Slave States on this point that when certain fire-eating journalists and orators of the South undertook to inflame the public mind against the decision of Judge Paine in the Lemmon case, a New-Orleans journal rebuked them for their ignorance and stated the facts as we have now stated them, relating with particularity some of the decisions made in that State in cases precisely analogous to that decided

For the convenience of legal gentlemen and

cases already mentioned. A list of them is given in Mr. Goodell's weil-known work the "Ameri-

" can Slave Code," from which we quote: Marie Louise vs. Mariott et al. May Term, 1836—
 Louisiana Reports, 475; Wheeler's Law of Slavery, 348-9. Also same pricciple in Rankin vs. Lydia, Pall Term, 1836; 2 Marshall's Kentucky Reports, 467;

Term. 1830; 2 Marshall's Kentucky Reports, 467; Wheeler, 2 339. Alse in Lansford vs. Coquillon, May Term. 1834. 14 Marten's Louisiana Reports, 401; Wheeler, p. 235. See also Harvy and others vs. Decker and Hopkins, June Term, 1818; Walker's Miss. Rep. 20; Wheeler, pp. 340-6. See also Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Thomas Aves, Ang. 1836; Wheeler, p. 568, and Story's Conflict of Laws. 92, 97.

"All these affirm that Slavery, being without foundation in nature, is the creature of municipal law, and exists only under its jurisdiction. In the case first mentioned, (Marie Louise vs. Mariott et al., in which the slave had been taken to France by her master and brought back to Louisiana, Judge Matthews said: "Being free for one moment in France, it was not in the power of her former owner to reduce her again to Slavery." (Wheeler, p. 335.) Am. Slave Code, pp. 561-2.

pp. 261-2.
"Harvy and others vs. Decker and Hopkins, June
Term: Walker's Miss. Rep. 36, the Court said: 'Slav'ery is condemned by reason and the laws of nature.
'It caists and con OSLY exist through municipal regulations.' (Wheeler, pp. 340-6.) Am. Slave Cod, 264.

Such was the Southern doctrine and such were the decisions of Southern Courts until since or about the time of the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill. It was during the discussion of that measure that Senator Mason of Virginia objected to the amendment proposed by Mr. Dayton, providing for a jury trial of alleged fugitives, that such a process would require legal proof that Slavery was established by positive law in the Slave States, and, added the Senator, "No such law can be produced, I ap-"prehend, in any of the Slave States."

This astounding announcement, backed up as it soon was by Mr. Bayly of Virginia, and sustained by quotations from John C. Calhoun, and from the same Judge Matthews who had decided, as is stated in the above extract, that Slavery could not exist except by force and under the actual jurisdiction of positive law, appears to have unsettled the entire South as to the legal foundations of their system. In a short time the world witnessed a perfect somersault of the entire concern. Instead of being a "pecu-"liar institution" founded on peculiar and local regulations, Slavery is now assumed to be the natural condition of society, and slaveholding is claimed as a natural right. Maryland, to be sure, as late as 1840, had tried her hand at the manufacture of Slavery by positive law, aware even then as it would seem that her own code up to that date had failed of furnishing for it a firm basis. Perhaps it was the failure of that attempt that has contributed to drive all Slavedom into the dernier resort of establishing bondage upon the basis of natural right-of universal, common law! The suit of Virg nis against New-York is avidently enough an affirmation of that principle. So is the claim of Col Wheeler, and so the infamous decision of Judge Kane. During the debates on the Nebraska bill, that atrocious measure was defended on no other basis. It is now, with little except on, the ground of the entire South. Well, let them stand there if they believe it is safe for them, and on that ground let them be met. But let it not be forgo ten that it is a totally new position which they have thus assumed. When cases like those we have referred to come into Court, or are brought before the high tribunal of public inspection and revision, let it not be forgotten that these audacious claims are d rectly in the teeth and eyes of all Southern as well as Northern jurisprudence, until within a very brief period. And let it be remembered that, by abjuring municipal slavery, the claiman's stant on the basis of natural right

REFUBLICAN ELEMENTS IN EUROPE.

We have already in a former article exhibited the elements of Republican order existing in France and England, as well as the obstacles thereto. We now proceed to a similar examination with respect to Germany.

No country could have more easily and immediately transformed herself into a confederate republic, modeled upon the United States, than Germany in 1848. All the sovereigns, terrified by the volcanic eruptions beneath their feet, were ready to fly before a second shake, or even at the quiet intimation of the will of the people of Germany. This prostration and abandonmeet of their senses was, however, of but short duration. The historical vampire of unity and of political centralization sucked out all the blood and vitality of the revolution, and the princes rese again.

The division of Germany into so many smaller and greater severeignties, if it has done some mischief, principally in the external relations of the country, has been highly beneficial in all other respects. It has not, as is maintained, given stronger gird to oppression. Centralized Austris, France, Spain, and Russia have been and are more oppressed. It has been the most powerful agent of civilization, and formed namerous channels for its diffusion. The division facilitated the work and word of Luther and opened the arteries through which Protestantism was carried and established. Previous to that epoch Germany already possessed numerous Universities, which were so many centers for elaborating and then flashing forth in all directions the rays of knowledge and refining culture. To these great sents of learning Germany owes that high and versatile development of mind which raises her above other nations. The people drew warmth from these glowing hearths. These alone would have atoned for many deficiencies which would appear to a superficial observer to have resulted from the subdivision of the

Nearly every German Prince of any position long since erected a University in his dominions: some even established and maintained two. In the very small States where it was impossible to achieve the larger result, excellent higher schools or Gymnasia were and are provided for. In a central zed State like France, for instance, the central University absorbs all others, reducing them to scientific insignificance. Or what has Imperial Austria with its all-absorbing capital done for civilization? The numerous small capitals in Germany likewise formed beacons of partial polish and culture, and small ready-made centers for a new organization. In 1848 each of these States, being a distinct and separate whole, could by a touch of the wand have started into a separate Republic, forming each a link in one great confederate chain. The respective internal administration of each could have easily been recast, perfected and adapted to a new order of things, without occasioning any considerable disorganization. There was no necessity in Germany as there is in others desirous of investigating this subject, it | France for a general decentralization. The may be well to note down some of the reported | ancient municipal and communal corporations

ties, were never destroyed in Germany. Parliamentary bodies called Landstande, though very imperfect, have been transmitted through centuries. Independent of the celebrated Hanss, this estimate we do not even include the less there were, up to the present century, sexttered in various parts of the country, so-called Imperial and Free cities, governing and administering themselves, though Napoleon's wars put tralization is repulsive. Neither Mania of an end to their existence. Even cities subject to particular princes preserved many communal forms. A considerable portion of the German Triumvirs, or from any other Italian source. peasantry still enjoy the same benefits. If the substance had disappeared, as was the case with many of these free cities, the traditions government, however imperfect, has something were still fresh and alive. Seeds of self-govern- still left there on which to rest a lever. Notment are scattered over Germany. Protestantism, in its turn, created by those seeds, contributes to preserve them from destruction in Germany as well as in Eng'and; in the last, however, not through the aid of the ultra aristocratic and monarchical established Church, but through To utilize what is existent, evoke what is the dissenters. Germans are slow at transforming ideas into facts thoroughly, but once at work they accomplish it.

Before Luther spoke, opposition to Rome found voice in France, Italy, England, even among the southern Slavons, and in Bohemia. But neither Wycliffe in England nor Huss in Prague succeeded. Germans roused by Luther carried out the Reformation. In the same way political transformation advances. Republican and democratic ideas are widely and thickly spread among the German people. Though yet suppressed, they are probably sown as deeply as in France, and in a richer soil. That hatred and contempt for aristocracy which we have represented as unknown in England prevails in Germany to an affluent extent, Where an Englishman looks up with pride to lords, the German democrat gazes on them with hatred, curses them, and thirsts for their destruction. In Germany there may still be found some feeble glimmerings of loyalty toward princes, but they are passing repidly away. If the leaders of the movement of 1848 had understood their business, Germany would have have been radically cured and not a vestige of this unmanly feeling left.

The German people on the whole possess many republican rudiments, and are prepared to a considerable extent for self-government. But the pest of unity and centralization in the hands of a supreme power must first be extirpated. It is foreign to the German character, to the national organization, and even to German history when clearly read, notwithstanding the contrary opinion which has been urged by so many learned professors. Different German Emperors, the Othos, the Henrys, the Fredericks, the Hapsburghs, attempted in different ways but always unsuccessfully to establish unity and gather power one great center. In 1848 the opposition of the legislative bodies of several of the States to the Central Assembly in Frankfort ought to have taught those wiseacres, the leading sham statesmen and professors, that Germany did not want a centralized Empire. But not a spark of genuine statesmanship illuminated the professorial brains. The Republicans or Radicals of Frankfort committed the same fault as the others, only it was manifested in different form. In their view the salvation of Germany consisted in the formation of one single, and therefore more or less centralized, Republic in imitation of France. Here they failed because they misunderstood the genuine character of a Republic. They were in fact devoted to bygone historical ideas, and did not take into account the means and elements which were to be put in order, developed and

brought into action. Such are the republican elements fermenting in the three principal nations of the old world. These three nations, geographically as well as mentally, form the center of Europe. They give it impulse in various special or general ways, and they alone can decide its fate and | We learn that Judge Harris, before whom she charge the destiny of the continent. Other peoples are scattered over its surface destined to receive the current, but without any power to give it start. Others again, dead nations, or would-be nationalities, are chaotic masses, incapable of inaugurating or influencing the general regeneration, but doomed to wait and receive the life-giving stroke from the center. They must remain unnoticed, never, for centuries, having filled a spot in the history of the mental progress of Europe, its culture or development of ideas and institutions.

To this Italy alone forms an exception. She constitutes a focus in herself. In many respects her position and case resemble those of Germany. Italy is and exists as an independent nation, with the exception of Lombardy, or the sixth part of the Italian population. The rest is ruled by Italian sovereigns. The question is how to get rid of them. Italy has always been subdivided into various States. Ancient Rome established a unity after centuries of struggle, but on its fall, decentralization resumed its sway. This condition of things has now lasted about fourteen centuries, and has taken such deep root as to be immoveable. Italy is marked out for a federation, and it is a great mistake in her modern patriots to try to make her run an unnatural course and to attempt to lift her up by centralization. All such aspirations and attempts have failed. Dante calling Italy " a "vessel without a pilot amid a huge storm," invoked the power of a Cæsar, even a German one, to destroy internal abuses. The Guelphs, Petrarch and Machiavelli believed in unity as a means of repulsing the inroads of foreign interference. Thus Machiavelli would have accepted even a Casar Borgis, as other Guelphs and patriots grouped themselves around the papacy. But the star of the future, the star of Republican Europe, must be a star of peace. To become republican, Western Europe must at the start form a general federation. Peace and fraternity are the only possible cement; otherwise republics in Europe will shiver into ruin. Thus alone will Italy be protected from the necessity of repeating the frastrated attempts of the Guelphs or invoking the memory of ancient Reme. Thus alone will the other European nations be purified from the curse of war, conquest and mutual subjugations. Then Germany will not dream of the necessity of possessing strategical positions on the Adige and the Po for the sake of resisting France, approaching from the Western Alps.

With respect to the internal relations of Italy,

incities, large and small, and in rural communi- governing Turin, Florence, and Rome, could not for a moment unite, recognize the supremacy of any one among them, or give precedence to any one of their respective countries. In prominent but not less enthusiastic patriots in all parts of Italy, at Venice, Romagus, Naples, Sicily, to all of whom unity combined with cen-Venice nor Troya of Naples would have condescended to receive laws or direction from the

> Italy teems with ascient republican, municipai, and communal recollections. Thus selfwithstanding the multitude of aristocratic titles, the Italians of all classes meet each other on a feeting of equality. The word "Eccellenza," so often heard there, has no more real meaning than the Yankee salutation of "Fine day, Sir." latent, and procure for it a normal growth, is the only reasonable problem for the regeneration and republicanizing of Italy. Hard, difficult and full of suffering is the task to be accomplished in Europe, as are all transformations. Still the good work, sooner or later, will be done, and out of the womb of reason and of time, will spring a Republic comprehending in its fraternal alliance all the Western nations of Western Europe!

The readers of Mr. Lieber's able work on Civil Liberty and Self-Government, will remember a very interesting paper appended to it, on the proportion of those who actually vote to the whole number of qualified voters, in any extensive election-say one covering a district where there are 5,000 voters. In illustrating his subject, Mr. Lieber selected instances of American, English, French and German elections, the statistics and accompanying circumstances of which are we'll ascertained. The conclusion at which he arrived was, that very frequently less than fifty out of a bundred citizens who have the right to vote, actually go to to the polls, and that this result shows a fair common interest in the election; that if sixty voters out of a hundred actually vote, it proves great interest in the election; and that seventy actual voters out of a hundred is an evidence of great excitement; while the number of seventyfive voters out of a hundred is hardly ever reached, and marks an impassioned election. Mr. Lieber proved from these calculations that the pretended return, by which Napoleon III was lifted to the Imperial throne, and according to which nine five Frenchmen actually voted out of every hundred authorized to vote, was a falsehood, which could only be palmed upon people utterly ignorant of election statistics.

The late election in Virginia has furnished an additional opportunity of testing this theory. The following statements are procured from one of the very highest authorities for political statistics in that Commonwealth. This gentleman says that at this election the people generally were interested and excited to the highest degree, as much indeed as they could be on "any 'subject short of a revolution"-an opinion in which we do not doubt all persons acquainted with the facts will entirely coincide. Now there are in Virginia at this moment 214,000 titheables, or persons qualified to vote, and there were polled 156,600 votes at this election. This gives a fraction over seventy-three actual voters out of a hundred qualified to vote. And this in a omn unity thoroughly accustomed to canvassing

The Imperial Government of France were evidently ignorant of election statistics, and thus placed on record the evidence of their own false-

The Governor has commuted the sentence of Henrietta Robinson from hanging to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Sing Sing. was tried, as we understand, advised a commutation of her punishment. The Sheriff and Physician of the Jail who have had her under their charge, seeing and conversing with her daily for two years, both declare by affidavits that they believe her to be insane. Her counsel and other respectable citizens of Troy who have had means of forming a correct opinion certify to the same fact.

We presume it was on the ground that an insane person ought not to be executed that the Governor interfered.

FREEDOM AND PROBLETTION .- The Whigs of Poughkeepsie, and other citizens opposed to the extension of Slavery and in favor of sustaining the present Prohibitory Law, held a meeting in that city on Monday evening, July 23, and passed a series of strong resolutions condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and urging the Whigs and other friends of Temperance and good order to make common cause against the great monster of the age, Intemperance, by supporting the law for its suppression.

GREAT FRIGHT AT RATHRUN'S HOTEL, AT BATH .-About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the inmates of this extensive establishment at Bath, opposite Coney Island, were startled by the cry of fire and the smell of smoke. In a moment the halls were filled with half-dressed males and females, nurses, babies and negroes, all terribly frightened, and each inquiring in the most earnest manner whence the smoke proceeded. In a short time, however, it was ascertained that there was no foundation for the alarm-that the smoke came from the range in the kitchen-but the excitement was not so speedily allayed. One lady, who is sisted that she had remained perfectly cool, and not allowed herself to be frightened, was discovered with her baby in her arms, just ready to throw it out of a third-story window! There were about 250 guests at the house at the time of the occurrence, besid some sixty children.

STYPTIC.—A young man named John Barnes, age 7 years, bled to death on Monday morning in Buffalo om the effect of a tooth which had been extracte

How easily his life might have been saved by an application of a styptic; one of the best and most easily obtained is gunpowder. Let it be pulverized and laid upon lint so as to get as much as possible in the cavity of the tooth, held in by the wad of lint or cotton. By renewing the application two or three times relief is rendered almost certain. We have never known a failure, and have seen it applied to some desperate cases.

An officer in the Crimea writes: "During the flag of truce on the 19th, a Russian officer, speaking to one of ours of the attack of the Redan, said, 'How could ou think of attacking such a place with 400 men? our men are indeed lions, but your officers must be donkeys.

With respect to the internal relations of Italy, recent events have proved satisfactorily that political unity and centralization are but idle dreams. The three eminent and equally aident Italian patriots, Gioberti, Guerazzi, and Mazzini,

donkeys.

A letter passed through the Post-Office at Carlisle, one day last week, with the following direction: "Tak this letter to Carlyle. Tak it to Wm. Graham, plasterer, Dixon-street, its no for him its for A Son of his they Ca John Graham a canny young Cheil about Twanty-two. Tak it to Carlyle has I said before."

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR REEDER. Washington, July 29, 1855.

The President has appointed the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of the Hon. A. H. Reeder, removed. Mr. Dawson was an effective member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving homesteads to actual settlers, and introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House of Representatives but falled to obtain the sanction of tha

RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES.

BCFFALO, Saturday, July 28, 1835.
We learn from Chicago that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been enjoined, and that an omor trains will be run on that road at present. The track habeen obstructed at various points, and the trains orts having reached Chicago of the death of Wm.

F. Thornton, the principal projector of the Illinois and Michigan Railroad, by cholers, the members of the bu-attending the United States Circuit Court there held a meeting vesterday to pay a tribute to his memory. A private report, however, was received to-day saying the intelligence was false, and that Gea. Thornton is

NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS FROM MINNESOTA.

St. Paul's, Minnesota, Friday, July 27, 1835.

The Free-Soilers here have nominated W. R. Marsham delegate to Congress, and the Democrats H. M.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WATER-WITCH.

The ship Water-Witch of Boston, which was loading at Jalapa, Mexico, for New-York, was lost at that place about the first week in Jane, during a gale, Capt Plummer was drowned. She belonged to Messes, Tilton & Co. of the city.

ilion & Co. of the city.

The new st ip Defender, named in honor of Daniel Cebeter, and built by Douald McKay, was launched better, and built by Douald McKay, was launched this morning in presence of a large concourse of peo-ple. The Hon. Edward Everett was present and ad-

dressed the assemblage.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day number 85, of which 55 were those of children under five years of age.

MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, July 23, 1855, The deaths in this city for the past week number 240, which 119 were from yellow fever. MARINE DISASTER.

Charteston, Friday, July 27.
The brig Black Swan ran on the Gorgetown Bar on Wednesday, and it is feared is a total loss.

SAD ACCIDENT.

New HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, July 28.

Two Irishmen named Blakeslee and Sheridan were killed this afternoon by the po sonous gas of a well in St. John's-st. One of them being overcome fell into the water and the other descended to his relief, when he also was prestrated. A third was near sharing a similar fate. Both the deceased had large families—one seven children and the other five.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Ownero, Saturday, July 28, 1835.

The complete census returns in the County Clerk's Office show a net increase of 7,500 in this county since the last returns, making a total population of 62,510.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-ORLEANS MAIL. The mail this evening brings nothing south of Ma-bile, and the papers at hand contain no news.

EUROPE REVISITED ... No. XV.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Paris, Thursday, July 12, 1855. It is the golden prime of Summer; the skies at length are usually bright and the days fervid abundantly; the Cherry and Strawberry are still luscious, and at length so plentiful as to be at every one's command; the Apricot is hawked through the streets, while the green Almond is an ordinary dessert; at length Paris seems likely to win the guerdon of her desperate and persevering efforts to be jolly through so many chilly, dreary weeks. Her hetels, her lodgings, her streets are full of strangers, in good part English, but there are respectable representations of other European states, many Americans, and large numbers from the French provinces. The Empress is away seeking health at the baths, the Emperor holds forth at St. Cloud, and serve any little kings among the crowd, and pre-sume there is none; no special fotes of any kind we going forward—no reviews, no great races, no balls at the Hotel de Ville—true, the "Corps Legislatif" (it was not I, but an Englishman, who read the inscription over the door last week, and pronounced it "corpse"—was in session last week, but no one even affected to care for that, since everybody knew to a certainty that they would unanimously dumbly rote the \$150,000,000 loan and 140,000 conscription required of them by Napoleon, make their bows at the palace, pocket their pay and go home. The one central attraction of Paris, around which

all others cluster, in whose glory they seek to sun

themselves, is now THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

And truly this, though not even yet absolutely complete, is dazzling beyond the dream of any one who last saw it four weeks ago. The great "An-nexe," so much longer and I presume more spa-cious than the main edifice, which was then a wilderness of unopened crates and battened boxes—of naked boards and chaotic wheels—is now the more instructive if not the more showy half of the Exhibition-filled throughout not wholly with all manner of engines and manufacturing machinery, though these seem innumerable and are gathered from all parts of the world, but cabinets and larger collections of Minerals, with specimens of the Grains and other natural products of many lands, are here arranged side by side. And, as the question is often asked, "What good is effected by such Exhibitions ?"—meaning "What pecu-niary profit is derived therefrom ?"—I find in this department a pertinent answer. Canada, it is known, has taken \$40,000 from her treasury to secure a creditable display here of her produ and of course has a very fine one. Her Wheat, Oats, Peas, Beans, &c., neatly arranged in open casks, (her very best products having been purchased outright for this purpose,) are hard to best; her show of Indian Corn is respectable and userceiled, since there is none from the States: and so with her Axes, Sythes and other Edge-Tools, which Europe has not yet learned how to make but may by and by produce if she manifests a tractable disposition. (We must not ask too much of youth and inexperience.) There is a very cred table Carriage here of Canada manufacture; how did it come here? Simply thus: The intelligent and capable agent of the Canadian Govern ment visited all the notable manufactories in the Colony, selected what he considered the best car ringe to be found among them, paid the maker's price for it, and brought it here to be shown at the public expense. (So other countries are represented.) Of course, I am neither objecting to this nor lamenting that our own country did not see it to do likewise, but merely citing the fact to ex-plain a contrast which has been widely remarked,

and is still but partially understood.

—Put I proposed showing how it pays. Canada is known to be remarkably rich in timber while France is relatively poorer in that important sta-ple than any other country I ever saw. We justly praise the architecture of Paris for the security it affords against fires; but how could it be other wise when there is scarcely any inflammable ma terial for house-building to be had here at any price? Well, the Canadians have wisely sent here a good display of samples of their various kinds of timber, and with them specimens of manufactured doors, windows, &c., with the price marked on each. I understand, and can readily believe, that